

SOLANUS

Bulletin of the Slavonic and East European Group of SCONUL
(Standing Conference of National and University Libraries)



No.9

June 1974

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Bulletin of the Slavonic and East European Group of SCONUL
(Standing Conference of National and University Libraries)

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SOLANUS

A change in the editor of Solanus has caused the east wind, to which the name of the bulletin refers, to blow a little late this year. Mr. A. P. Fletcher, who has been editor since 1969, expressed the desire to relinquish the post and the 1974 Conference appointed Mr. J. E. O. Screen as editor. The new editor, like his predecessor, welcomes contributions. It is hoped to issue Solanus regularly each spring.

The SCONUL-SEEG Newsletter, edited by Mr. G. P. M. Walker of the Bodleian Library, will provide members of the Group with short items of news and other information at more frequent intervals than the publication of Solanus allows.

Thanks are due to the University of Lancaster not only for printing this issue of Solanus but also for typing the text.

THE SLAVONIC COLLECTIONS OF THE NEW UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER

P. D. Teskey and D. M. Pursglove

When the New University of Ulster opened in 1968, Russian and East European Studies were envisaged from the outset as important areas of development. At present there is a staff of five, teaching courses in philology, phonetics, stylistics and literature of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. They are supported by three further members of staff: two historians covering modern Czech and Russian history, and a geographer with a special research interest in Yugoslavia and the Balkans. Russian and, to a lesser degree, Czech, Polish and Serbo-Croat, have been taught in the University.

As a result, a collection of Slavonic books has been built up which now exceeds 7,000 titles. In addition, the library subscribes to over 150 periodicals and newspapers in this field. The emphasis is on modern Russian and Soviet literature, but the other areas of interest listed above are all well represented, as the following descriptions should show.

Language and Literature

In Russian literature the main priority of the acquisitions policy has been to buy standard sets of as many authors as possible in the period from 1800 onwards. There are over 70 sets in three or more volumes, including the "Jubilee" edition of Tolstoy as well as the complete works of Pushkin, Herzen, Saltykov-Shchedrin, Turgenev, Gorky, Chekhov, Mayakovsky and others. There are also rare sets of minor authors, notably D. V. Grigorovich (12 vols., St. Petersburg 1896) and N. D. Khvoshchinskaya (Krestovsky) (6 vols., St. Petersburg 1912-13). The library holds most of the titles in the Biblioteka poeta (Bol'shaya seriya) and has a standing order for this series. It also has standing orders for all Bradda and Prideaux reprints.

The collection of literary criticism has been built up on a similar basis. Apart from standard editions of the major critics (e.g. Belinsky, Chernyshevsky, Dobrolyubov, Lunacharsky), the library has a complete set of Literaturnoe Nasledstvo and histories of Russian literature by Ovsyaniko-Kulikovsky, Pypin, Polevoi and others.

An important section of the collection is devoted to the history and development of all the Slavonic languages, with particular emphasis on Russian and Serbo-Croat. There is a copy of Vondrak's Vergleichende Slavische Grammatik (2 vols., Göttingen 1906-8) and standard works by Miklosich, Vaillant, Shevelov, Meillet, Selishchev, Vinogradov and Ivić.

Non-Russian languages of the USSR

There is a small amount of material on the Baltic languages, particularly Lithuanian, but the main area covered is that of Yakutiya and Eastern Siberia. The library owns, or has access to, over 100 books on this subject, covering literature, language, folklore, geography and history. Among the rarer items are:

E. F. Pekarsky: Slovar' yakutskogo yazyka (1907-30, reprint Moscow 1958-1959 3 vols.)

I. F. Molodykh: Puti soobshcheniya v Yakutii (Leningrad 1927 - only 200 published)

I. A. Khudyakov: Verkhoyanskii sbornik (Irkutsk 1890)

I. I. Mainov: Russkie krest'yane i osedlye inorodtsy yakutskoi oblasti (St. Petersburg 1912)

S. V. Yastremsky: Obraztsy narodnoi literatury yakutov (Leningrad 1929)

S. A. Tokarev: Ocherk istorii yakutskogo naroda (Moscow 1940)

The works of literature are in Yakut, Even, and Russian translation.

History

The emphasis is on Russian history since 1801, with the bulk of the material in English. However, among the first items acquired by the library was the Readex microprint collection of Russian Historical Sources, which includes, among other important source material, the Records of the State Duma 1906-17 and the

Stenographic Records of the Communist Party Congresses 1917-39.

Other works in Russian include Karamzin's Istoriya gosudarstva rossiiskogo (12 vols., St. Petersburg 1892), the Kraus reprint of Leninskii sbornik in 36 volumes, Ocherki istorii SSSR (9 vols., Moscow 1956) and Dokumenty veneshnei politiki SSSR Moscow (1957 - in continuation). The complete works of S. M. Solov'ev and V. O. Klyuchevsky are also held.

There is a small collection of material on Czechoslovakia. Notable items are Hovory s T. G. Masarykem (3 vols., Prague 1933), Czechoslovakia Past and Present (ed. M. Rechsigl. The Hague 1968) and Handbuch der Böhmisichen Länder (Stuttgart 1967 - in continuation).

The Headlam-Morley Collection, assembled by Sir James Headlam-Morley (1863-1929), a former Historical Advisor to the Foreign Office and delegate at the Versailles Peace Conference, contains a large number of rare items, including a French translation of Karamzin's History dating from 1819-20. However, the main importance of the collection lies in the rare books and pamphlets relating to Russia, Central Europe and the Balkans in the period 1900-29. Among these are Iorga: Histoire des états balcaniques (Paris 1925) and Documents diplomatiques; Traité d'alliance gréco-serbe (Athens 1917).

Geography, Economics, Religion, Philosophy, Art

There are small but useful collections in all these subjects. The geography collection includes the basic statistical yearbooks and the recently published 22 volume edition Sovetskii Soyuz. The most notable item of the art collection is Istoriya iskusstva narodov SSSR (Moscow 1971 -, 2 vols. to date).

Periodicals

At least one newspaper is taken in each of the languages taught, so that besides Izvestiya and Pravda (both held for 1917 and from 1961 onwards), we are taking Mladá Fronta and Rude Právo (including 1920 and 1968 on microfilm), Pravda (Slovak), Politika (Serbo-Croat), Tygodnik Powshcheny and Kurier Polski. We also subscribe to a number of popular weeklies in the various languages taught.

Of the periodicals, our run of Novyi Mir is almost complete, except for some issues in the 1940's, and we have a complete set of Voprosy Yazykoznanija. There are also long runs of Znamya and Voprosy Literatury, but most other titles do not begin until 1968. Most of the important emigré periodicals have also been taken since 1968, including Posev, Grani, Vozrozhdenie and Russkaya mysl'. We have recently begun a subscription to Novoe Russkoe Slovo.

English-language journals include International Journal of Slavic Linguistics and Poetics, Slavonic and East European Review, Slavic Review, Scando-Slavica and Oxford Slavonic Papers (all complete). The BBC Monitoring Service Reports for Eastern Europe are held since 1968, and Current Digest of the Soviet Press since 1962.

Reference collection

All sections of the library are supported by a large and rapidly expanding reference section, and East European Studies are well catered for here. All the major Russian dictionaries are held, from the Odense reprint of the Slovar' Academii Rossiiskoi (7 vols.) and the fourth edition of Dal', to Ushakov's Tolkovyj slovar', and the 17 volume Academy dictionary. In addition there are a large number of bilingual scientific and technical dictionaries.

The following standard dictionaries have also been acquired:

Lietuvių Kalbos Žodynas (Vilnius 1968-, 8 vols. to date).

Příruční slovník jazyka českého (9 vols., Prague 1938-1957).

Śłownik języka polskiego (9 vols., Warsaw 1958-67).

Rechnik srpskokhrvatskogo knjizhevnog jezika (Novy Sad 1967-, 4 vols. to date).

Sreznevskii: Materialy dlya slovarya drevnerusskogo jazyka (1893-1903, Reprint Moscow 1958).

Encyclopaedias include Brokgauz-Efron and the second edition of the Bol'shaya sovetskaya entsiklopediya. We are now subscribing to the third edition of the latter. The Literaturnaya entsiklopediya (1929-39)

and the Teatral' naya entsiklopediya (1961-67) are also worthy of note.

In the bibliographical section the library holds Ezhegodnik knigi for 1935, 1941-54 and 1963 onwards, as well as its predecessors Bibliograficheskii ezhegodnik for 1911-1914 and 1922-24 and Ezhegodnik gosudarstvennoi tsentral'noi knizhnoi palaty for 1925-29. We also have Knizhnaya letopis' on microcard for 1907-46, and have recently begun a subscription to the Czech national bibliography, České Knihy.

In the field of periodical bibliography one should mention the 4-volume catalogue of Slavonic periodicals in the Bibliothèque Nationale, and Rudolf Smits' 2-volume work Half a century of Slavonic serials, 1917-1968. Other notable bibliographies are:

K. D. Muratova: Istoriya russkoi literatury XIX veka (Moscow-Leningrad 1962).

K. D. Muratova: Istoriya russkoi literatury kontsa XIX veka-nachala XX veka (Moscow-Leningrad 1963).

S. A. Vengerov: Kritiko-biograficheskii slovar' russkikh pisatelei i uchenykh (only 5 volumes published) (St. Petersburg 1889-97).

V. S. Ikonnikov: Opyt russkoi istoriografii (1891-1908, reprint 2 vols., Osnabrück 1966).

V. S. Sopikov: Opyt rossiiskoi bibliografii (1962 reprint of 2nd edition by V. Rogozhin, St. Petersburg, 1904).

There is a complete run of Russkie sovetskie pisateli and a number of bibliographies of individual authors, including Dostoyevsky, Pushkin, Turgenev and Tolstoy.

General

Most acquisitions are made as a result of requests by academic staff, and there is very close co-operation between the library and the Russian department. So far, most material has been obtained from booksellers, but we have recently entered into an exchange with the Saltykov-Shchedrin library, and we have also established useful

contacts through the Russian department with private individuals in the Soviet Union.

Classification is by Library of Congress, and we use British Standard transliteration. Cards for newly added material are now being sent to the Slavonic Union Catalogue, but we have not yet been able to inform B.U.C.O.P. of our periodical holdings. A complete list of these should be published in the autumn.

With some exceptions, all books are available for loan through the normal lending channels. Periodicals are usually restricted to the library, but xerox copies of articles can be made.

It is our hope that this brief summary will give some idea of the size and scope of the largest Slavonic collection in Ireland and will help to make our resources more widely known.

THE FRANCIS SKARYNA BYELORUSSIAN LIBRARY IN LONDON

A. Nadson

The history of the Francis Skaryna Library may be traced back to the arrival from Rome in 1947 of Fr. Ceslaus Sipovich as the head of the newly established Byelorussian Catholic Mission in England. A keen bibliophile, he began almost immediately to collect books, and by 1960, when he became bishop, at the Mission centre in North London there was already a sizable library. He was succeeded by Fr. Leo Horoško from Paris, who brought with him his valuable collection of books. Other gifts and acquisitions followed and the library began to expand rapidly. Initially it contained books relating to Byelorussia as well as works of purely religious character, but with the increase in number of the former it became necessary to separate the two sections and to establish a library dealing exclusively with Byelorussian material. In 1970 a house was acquired for this purpose, and on May 15th 1971 the library, named in honour of the first Byelorussian printer and translator of the Bible, Francis Skaryna (c. 1480-1540), was officially opened.

The aim of the library is to collect all material relating to Byelorussia. At the present moment it holds over 10,000 books with an annual increase of about 300. Most books are in Byelorussian, but there is also a considerable number of publications in other languages, especially in Polish and Russian. This applies in particular to works published in the 19th and early 20th centuries, when, owing to peculiar historical circumstances, very few Byelorussian books were printed.

The library has an extensive collection of about 3,000 titles of works of Byelorussian writers. Among them there are some rare first editions such as Šljacham žycja by J. Kupala (St. P. 1913), Run' (Vilna 1914) and Dzve dušy (Vilna 1919) by M. Harecki and Vasil'ki by Jadvihin Š. (Vilna 1914). There are also several books published during the years 1920 and 1939 both in the Byelorussian Soviet Republic and in Western Byelorussia which was then under Polish rule.

Most of some 300 books on Byelorussian literature are recent publications. They include Historyja belaruskaj saveckaj litaratury (Minsk 1965-66), Historyja belaruskaj dakastryčnickaj litaratury (Minsk 1968-69), Belaruskaja litaratura (staražytny peryjad) by

M. Dabrynin (Minsk 1952), Belaruski raman by A. Adamovič (Minsk 1961), Belaruska ja dramaturhija (Minsk 1961) and Belaruska ja savecka ja dramaturhija (Minsk 1969) by A. Semjanovič, Stanašlenne belaruska j paemy (Minsk 1968) and Belaruska ja paema (Minsk 1970) by M. Lazuruk and many others. Among the earlier works there are Bilorus'ke vidrodženne by M. Bahdanovič (Vienna 1916; in Ukrainian), Chrestamatyja belaruska j litaratury (Vilna 1923) and Historyja belaruska j litaratury (Vilna 1924) by M. Harecki, Chrestamatyja novaj belaruska j litaratury by I. Dvarčanin (Vilna 1927), Narysy pa belaruska j litaratury by M. Piotuchovič (Minsk 1928; xerox), Paetyka M. Bahdanoviča by A. Uznjasenski (Kaunas 1926) and Geschichte der Weissrussischen Volksdichtung und Literatur by E. Karski (Berlin-Leipzig 1926).

There are over 300 books on Byelorussian language, including practically all important recent publications, such as the 'academic' Hramatyka belaruskaj movy (Minsk 1962-66), Kurs sučasnaj belaruska j litaraturnaj movy (Minsk 1957-61), Narysy pa historyi belaruska j movy (Minsk 1958), Chrestamatyja pa historyi belaruska j movy (Minsk 1961-62), Dyjalektalahičny atlas belaruska j movy (Minsk 1963), Narysy pa belaruska j dyjalektalohii (Minsk 1964), Paraūnal'naja hramatyka ruska j i belaruska j moū by N. Hurski (Minsk 1962; 2nd ed. 1972), Historyja belaruska j litaraturnaj movy by L. Šakun (Minsk 1963), Historyja belaruska j litaraturnaj movy by A. Žuraŭski and I. Kramko (Minsk 1967-68), Marfalohija dzejaslova ū belaruska j move by J. Mackevič (Minsk 1958), Prymetnik u belaruska j move by M. Bulachaŭ (Minsk 1964), Sintaksična-nepadzel'nyja slovazlučenni ū belaruska j move by A. Michnevič (Minsk 1965), Fanalahična ja sistema belaruska j litaraturnaj movy by A. Padlužny (Minsk 1968). The earlier works include Belorussyy by E. Karski (Warsaw 1903 - Petrograd 1922; some parts on microfilm) and the 1st and 5th editions of Belaruska ja hramatyka dlja škol by B. Taraškevič (Vilna 1918 and 1929), the first grammar of modern literary Byelorussian.

A fine collection of dictionaries includes the first printed dictionary of the Byelorussian language, Slovar' belorusskago narečija by I. Nosovič (St. P. 1870). Other rare dictionaries are Smolenskij oblastnoj slovar' by V. Dobrovolskij (Smolensk 1914), Nevjalički belaruska-maskoūski sloūnik by M. Harecki (Vilna 1919), Padručny rasjiska-kryūski (belaruski) sloūnik by V. Lastoūski (Kaunas 1924), Vicebski krajobvy sloūnik by M. Kaspiarovič (Vicebsk 1927), Krajobvy sloūnik Červenščyny by M. Šaternik (Minsk 1929), Ruska-belorusski sloūnik by A. Aleksandrovič (Minsk 1937) and six issues (out of the

total of 24) of the series Belaruska ja navukova ja terminalohija, published in the 1920's and early 30's by the Institute of Byelorussian Culture (later Byelorussian Academy of Sciences) in Minsk. An interesting but little known work is Sieben-Sprachen Wörterbuch, a German-Polish-Russian-Byelorussian-Lithuanian-Latvian-Yiddish dictionary (Leipzig 1918). There are also all the Byelorussian dictionaries published after 1945.

The library has been very fortunate in being able to acquire several valuable early ethnographical works and collections of folklore, such as Piosnki wieśniacze z nad Niemna i Dźwiny by J. Czeczot (Vilna 1846), Sbornik pamiatnikov narodnago tvorčestva v Severo-Zapadnom krae by P. Gil'tebrandt (Vilna 1867), Belorusskija narodnyja pesni (St. P. 1873) and Materialy dlja izučenija byta i jazyka russkago naselenija Severo-Zapadnago kraja (St. P. 1887-1902) by P. Šejn, Smolenskij etnografičeskij sbornik by V. Dobrovolskij (St. P. 1891-Moscow 1903), Gomel'skija narodnyja pesni by Z. Redčenko (St. P. 1888), Zbiór rzeczy białoruskich by A. Hurynowicz (Cracow 1893), Prostonarodnaja primety i poverija ... v Vitebskoj Belorussii by N. Nikiforovskij (Vicebsk 1897) and Skazki i rasskazy belorusov-polešukov by A. Seržputovskij (St. P. 1911). Among the more recent publications there are Polesie Rzeczyckie by Cz. Pietkiewicz (Cracow 1928), Narodnaja tvorčasc' lathal'skich i ilukestenskich belarusaў by S. Sacharaŭ (Riga 1940), Historyja belaruskaj etnahrafii by V. Bandarčyk (Minsk 1964 and 1970) and his Historyja belaruskaj saveckaj etnahrafii (Minsk 1972), Belaruskaja kazka by L. Barah (Minsk 1969), the first six volumes of the series Belaruska ja narodna ja tvorčasc' (Minsk 1970 -) and many others.

Works on history range from Obozrenie istorii Belorussii by O. Turčinovič (St. P. 1857) to the first three volumes of Historyja Belaruskaj SSR. (Minsk 1972 -), now in the course of publication. They form the second largest group of books after that of works of Byelorussian literature. Among the rare books there is Karotka ja historyja Belarusi by V. Lastoŭski (Vilna 1910), the first history of Byelorussia written in Byelorussian. Other works worthy of mention include Istoričeskija svedenija o primečatel' nejšich mestach v Belorussii by M. Bez-Kornilovič (St. P. 1853), Pamjatna ja knižka Vitebskoj gubernii na 1878 g. (Vicebsk 1878), Belorussija i Litva ed. by P. Batjuškov (St. P. 1890), Trudy IX Archeologičeskago s'ezda v Vilne v 1893 g. (Moscow 1895-97), Očerki istorii Polockoj zemli by V. Danilevič (Kiev 1899), Adradženne Belarusi i Pol'sča by

A. Cvikevič (Berlin 1921), Historyja Belarusi ū XIX i pačatku XX stalećja by U. Ihnatoŭski (Minsk 1928; xerox), Belarus' učora i sjannja by J. Najdzjuk (Minsk 1944), Weissruthenien, Volk und Land by E. Engelhardt (Berlin 1943). Among the numerous books on Church history there are Zapiski Josifa, Mitropolita Litovskago (St. P. 1883) and Poslednee vossoedinenie s Pravoslavnoj Cerkov'ju uniatov Belorusskoj eparchii by G. Šavel'skij (St. P. 1910). There are several collections of documents, such as Akty Zapadnoj Rossii (St. P. 1846-53), Sbornik rasporjaženij grafa Murav'eva (Vilna 1866), Akta Unji Polski z Litwa (Cracow 1932), Zakonodatel'nye akty Valikogo Knjažestva Litovskogo (Leningrad 1937), Belorussija v epochu feodalizma (Minsk 1959-61). The complete set of Amtsblatt des Generalkommissars für Weissruthenien (Minsk 1941-44) is a useful collection for the study of German occupation of Byelorussia during the Second World War.

Some of the oldest books in the library are primarily of interest to the historian. They are Sarmatiae Europeae descriptio by A. Guagnini (Speier 1581), Historiae Lituanae by A. Koialowicz (Gdańsk 1650 - Antwerp 1669) and Inwentarz konstytucyj koronnych i Wielkiego Xięstwa Litewskiego (Leipzig 1733). To these may be added the oldest Byelorussian book in the library, the 3rd edition of Statut Velikoho Knjaztva Litovskoho of 1588 (Vilna 1594). There is also a copy of the Polish version of this work, Statut Wielkiego Xięstwa Litewskiego (Vilna 1619), bound together with Tribunał Wielkiego Xięstwa Litewskiego (Vilna 1616); and Statut Velikago Knjažestva Litovskago (St. P. 1811), with parallel texts in Polish and Russian, for use in courts in Byelorussia and Lithuania, where the Statute was in force until 1840. Finally the library has a copy of Statut Kazimierza Jagiellończyka (Vilna 1826), ed. by I. Daniłowicz. This is the first printed edition, in Byelorussian with parallel translation into Polish, of the 15th century code of law known as Sudebnik korolja Kazimera.

When talking about early printed books, a mention should be made of the copy of Novyj Zavet, printed in Kuceina in 1652 in Church Slavonic, but with summaries of the chapters and commentaries in Byelorussian. The oldest book in the library is Introductio in chaldaicam linguam by Theseus Ambrosius (Pavia 1539), which contains a passage from Skaryna's edition of the Books of Kings, transliterated in Latin characters.

The library does not possess any original Skaryna editions, but has microfilms of all known books printed by him. There are, on the

other hand, all important works on Skaryna, including Doktor Francisk Skorina, ego perevody, pečatnyja izdanija i jazyk by P. Vladimirov (St. P. 1888) and Čatyrochstotlecce belaruskaha druku (Minsk 1926). An interesting book is Biblical Researches and Travels in Russia by E. Henderson (London 1826), in which the author, for the first time in the English language, describes Skaryna's work and makes a study of the language of his biblical translations.

Other extensive collections are in the fields of bibliography, education, history of printing, art, music and theatre. Economics, sociology and politics are less well represented.

The library receives 40 periodical publications, including the newspapers Zviazda, Čyrvona ja zmena, Litaratura i mastactva, Nastaunickaja hazeta, and the journals Belarus', Belaruskaja linhvistyka, Letapis druku BSSR, Maladosc', Na ekranach Belarusi, Narodnaja asveta, Polymja, Pomniki historyi i kul'tury Belarusi, Rodnaja pryroda, Služba bytu Belarusi, Vesci Akademii Navuk BSSR, Vesnik Belaruskaha dzjaržaūnaha universiteta. The total holdings in the field of serials are at the present moment about 200. Some of the earlier publications are represented by only one or two issues, but there are several complete or almost complete sets. It is the library's policy to try to complete the existing sets by means of microfilms or xerox copies, whenever possible.

A few words must be said about manuscripts. One of the earliest of them is the Uniate Božestvennaja liturhija in Church Slavonic with parallel translation into Latin, written in the 17th century Byelorussian cursive hand. It was presented by Theodore Skuminovič, Suffragan Bishop of Vilna diocese for Byelorussia (died in 1668) to the church of St. Sergius and Bacchus in Rome. Another interesting manuscript is Tefsir, or the Koran in Arabic with interlinear translation into Byelorussian and Polish, written throughout in Arabic script in 1725 by Bohdan ibn-Ševban Asanovič. The treatise Gospodina Leona Sapiechi ... pisanie o unii, written between 1773 and 1788 by a Ioann Živkov, has direct relation to the Byelorussian religious history of the early 17th century, while Różna miłość bywa of 1860, which is a copy of the Polish-Byelorussian comedy Sielanka by V. Dunin-Marcinkevič, is a good example how works of Byelorussian literature were spread in the 19th century by means of copying by hand. There are several other manuscripts and documents, including archives of the Pinsk vicariate of the Orthodox diocese of Minsk from

1793 to 1877.

The cartographical collection consists of over 100 maps from the 16th century onwards. Attached to the library, but forming a separate unit, is a small museum containing several objects of historical interest and examples of Byelorussian folk art.

Admission to the library is by application to the Librarian. Practically all books are on open access.

Address: 37 Holden Road, London N12 8HS. Tel. 01 - 445 5358/7774.

Literature: G. de Picarda, The Francis Skaryna Byelorussian Library and Museum. London 1971.

THE CENTRAL CYRILLIC REPRINT REGISTER

The Central Cyrillic Reprint Register (see Solanus, no. 8, p. 11) has been transferred to the Slavonic and East European Section of the British Library Reference Division, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG. Enquiries should be addressed to the Section.

YUGOSLAV STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

Garth M. Terry

It is noticeable that when one reads or talks about Slavonic and East European Studies, most of the comments are directed, understandably perhaps, towards Russian Studies with little reference to the other areas comprising this broad field. Yugoslav Studies is just such a case. The following is intended as a general outline of Yugoslav Studies at the University of Nottingham as reflected in its Library collection.

Russian is, of course, the major Slavonic language taught at the University of Nottingham and this is reflected in the Library's holdings and acquisition policy in the field of Slavonic and East European Studies (approximately 9,500 titles). Serbo-Croatian is, however, the second Slavonic language taught and may be studied either as a subsidiary subject or as part of a Slavonic Honours course. This latter course comprises the study of Russian and the history, literatures and cultures of the Serbs, Croats and, to some extent, the other Yugoslav peoples, in addition to the language. From time to time options may also provide for the study of one of the other Yugoslav languages and literatures (viz. Slovene and Macedonian). Two permanent members of the Department of Slavonic Studies, with the help of two visiting Yugoslav lecturers, are responsible for teaching these courses.

The Library first began collecting material in the Yugoslav field during the last decade and now holds in the region of 1600 titles and 40 current serials. Much of the material bought is obtained through Yugoslav book-shops and through what can be described as 'personal contacts' (donations, exchanges, visits, etc.) although use is also made of western book-sellers such as Kubon & Sagner and Trofenik.

A strong bibliographical and reference section is steadily being built up. Complete coverage of Yugoslav book and serial output is obtained through subscription to the publications Bibliografija Jugoslavije: knjige, brošure i muzikalije, 1950 - (ctd. from Jugoslovenska bibliografija, 1945-49) and Bibliografija jugoslovenske periodike, 1968-. Other useful bibliographical aids are G. Mihailović, Srpska bibliografija XVIII veka (B. 1964), S. Novaković, Srpska bibliografija za noviju

književnost, 1741-1867 (B. 1869), Slovenska bibliografija, 1943-, and the recently published Katalog knjiga na jezicima jugoslovenskih naroda, 1519-1867 (B. 1973). The Library holds bibliographies covering the publications of the Croatian, Serbian and Slovene Academies of Science. Also useful is P. L. Horecky's Southeastern Europe : a guide to basic publications (Chicago 1969).

The reference section is centred around the eight-volumed Enciklopedija Jugoslavije (Z. 1955-71) and S. Stanojević, Narodna enciklopedija srpsko-hrvatsko-slovenačka, 4 vols. (Z. 1925-29), the first national encyclopedia of Yugoslavia. Other general reference aids include Ko je ko u Jugoslaviji (B. 1928 and 1973), Slovenski biografski leksikon, vol. 1- (Lj. 1925-), Jugoslovenski književni leksikon (Novi Sad, 1971) and M. Zorlut, Suvremeni pisci Jugoslavije (Z. 1966). Complete coverage of Yugoslav reference material may be found in my Guide to Soviet and Yugoslav Reference Material in the University Library (Nottingham 1973), a copy of which may be had upon request.

The Library has a collection of dictionaries representing all the languages of Yugoslavia. The most notable Serbo-Croatian dictionaries are those by the Serbian Academy, Rečnik srpskohrvatskog književnog i narodnog jezika, vol. 1- (B. 1959-) and the Croatian Academy, Rječnik hrvatskoga ili srpskoga jezika, vol. 1- (Z. 1880-). Amongst the English - Serbo-Croatian and Serbo-Croatian - English dictionaries are those by Drvodelić, Bogadek, Benson and others. Also useful is P. Skok's, Etimologiski rječnik hrvatskoga ili srpskoga jezika, 3 vols. (Z. 1971-73). The official Macedonian dictionary is the three-volumed work by B. Koneski, Rečnik na makedonskiot jazik so srpskohrvatski tolkuvanja (Skopje, 1961-66). The collection of Slovene dictionaries includes that by the Slovene Academy, Slovar slovenskega knjižnega jezika (Lj. 1970-), and others by Grad, Kotnik and Škerlj.

A characteristic of the Serbo-Croatian, as with the Russian, literature collection is the predominance of 'sabrana djela'. The Library has a copy of the 'sabrana djela' of most of the major Yugoslav writers including Ivo Andrić, Branko Čopić, Miloš Crnjanski, Vuk S. Karadžić, M. Krleža, Anton G. Matoš, and Borisav Stanković. The two major Yugoslav series, Pet stoljeća hrvatske književnosti and Srpska književnost u sto knjiga, are also subscribed to. There is likewise a good collection of books on Yugoslav linguistics and grammar, including copies of Professor M. Partridge's Serbo-

Croatian: practical grammar and reader (Prof. M. Partridge is Professor of Russian Studies at Nottingham). The Yugoslav history collection is compact - some 300-400 items - covering all periods of Yugoslav history. It contains a sound Macedonian section.

The Library subscribes to some 40 serials including Filologija (1957-), Grada za povijest književnosti (vol. 16-), Jezik (1952-), Književnost (1953-), Letopis Matice Srpske (1962-), Slavistična revija (1951-), Slovenski etnograf (1948-), Umjetnost riječi (1957-), and Zbornik Matice Srpske (za filologiju i lingvistiku, 1963-, and za književnost i jezik, 1959-). Two newspapers are also taken - Borba (1957-) and Književne novine (1971-). Indexes to Yugoslav serials include Bibliografija Jugoslavije : članci i prilozi u časopisima, listovima i zbornicima, Ser.A (društvene nauke), 1972-, and Ser.C (umetnost, sport, filologija, književnost), 1972-; Bibliografija rasprava, članaka i književnih radova, vols. 1-8 (a retrospective periodical index forming a comprehensive record of articles published in Yugoslavia from 1800 to 1945); and Bibliografija rasprava, članaka i književnih radova u časopisima NR Hrvatske, vols. 1-7 (Z. 1948-56).

Compared with some University Libraries, the Yugoslav collection at Nottingham can only be described as modest. Perhaps this is not surprising when one considers that the collection has only recently been started and that a high proportion of the Slavonic grant is spent on Russian Studies which is, after all, the major course taught. Nevertheless, the Yugoslav collection has a sound foundation - most aspects of Yugoslav Studies are covered with some in considerable depth - and it is hoped to build on this foundation in the future. The number of undergraduates reading Serbo-Croatian is encouraging as is also the number doing postgraduate research.

Finally, it is the author's hope that others will contribute to the popularisation of Yugoslav Studies as reflected in the field of librarianship through such means as articles and papers. Perhaps the next annual conference of the SCONUL/SEEG will afford such an opportunity.

RECENT ACQUISITIONSBodleian Library

Radio Liberty. Arkhiv samizdata.

Institute of Soviet and East European Studies, University of Glasgow

Edinyi gosudarstvennyi byudzhet Soyuza Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik. 1924/25, 1926/27, 1927/28, 1929/30. Moscow, 1925-30.
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Printed by
University of Lancaster
Central Printing Unit



